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by utterly blighting the life of a person whose marriage is a mockery of all that the relation implies has disappeared. Montmorency's statement as to England shows the inevitable trend. "To-day it is possible for a woman, with celerity and at little cost, to separate herself from her husband if she be able to prove that he is either a brute or a monster. Forty years ago the vast majority of women were indissolubly tied to their husbands, though the whole world knew them to be both brutes and monsters." (Vol. ii., 3).

The work abounds in entertaining historical facts, and the Bibliographical Index appended to the work is of great value.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT OF 1898 ANNOTATED AND EXPLAINED, WITH THE AMENDMENTS THERETO. By John M. Gould and Arthur W. Blakemore. Boston: Little, Brown & Company, 1904. pp. xvii. 263.

As the title indicates, this manual is an annotation of the bankruptcy law. The sections of the original act of 1898 are printed in full, and such sections or subdivisions thereof as were amended by the act of 1903 are also printed in full, as amended. Under each section the points decided by the courts down to May 1st, 1904, are stated, but the authors do not attempt to indicate the probable or desirable rule as to points on which the decisions conflict. The text and the annotations cover only one hundred and thirty-six pages, the remainder of the book being made up of the General Orders and Forms.

The essential requisites of such an annotation are that the important cases should be cited, that the statement of them should be brief and accurate and that they should appear with the sections to which they logically are related. While in none of these respects is the book free from fault, the authors seem to have succeeded in more than a usual degree in achieving this result.

An error on page 133, which is not noted in the appendix is the word petition for adjudication in the quotation from Section 70 subdivision, which should read: "Bona fide holder for value prior to the date of the adjudication." This error is unfortunate in view of the fact that the notes on pages 118, 125 and 133 state so strongly the effect which filing the petition has on the property of the bankrupt. It is at least an open question whether by virtue of the provision contained in Section 70 the bankrupt cannot give good title to property honestly transferred in the interval between petition and adjudication.